

THE SINGLE TAX.

This system, offered as a substitute for the income tax, should be fully discussed.

I notice that my communication in relation to the single tax theory has drawn the fire of Mr. W. H. T. Wakefield, of Lawrence, Kan.

Because of this I am neither dismayed or surprised. I am not surprised, because as a state member of the national committee of the single tax league, Mr. Wakefield could do no less than take up the cudgels in behalf of his pet theory and universal panacea. I am not dismayed, because I know what to expect in the line of rebuttal, and am familiar with the calm assumption of infallibility single taxers are prone to parade in favor of their unproved assertions. Allow me to notice a few of the ideas advanced by Mr. Wakefield:

I do not question Mr. Ward's honesty of intention as a reformer, but I think he should have at least superficial knowledge of a question before he discusses it. As well might one open a discussion as to whether or not two are four as to reopen the long and well settled question of the ability of a landlord to let the single tax to shift his rent to his tenants.

I answer that one might as well contend that the moon is made of green cheese, as to assert that under the single tax system any one would pretend to own or hold land, except by virtue of the ownership of improvements thereon. And one might as well contend that twice two are five as to deny but that under the single tax system persons without investing one cent in land could monopolize as much land as they were able to improve, provided they paid as much tax as any others would offer. Does Mr. Wakefield pretend to assert that they would pay this rent, or land tax out of a special fund they previously set apart for that purpose?

The rent for such improvements, as well as the land, (location—site) would be paid by the tenant to the owner of the improvements, who would pay the land rent to the people, or government, and keep the rent for the improvements. Land is called "valuable" because of the large profits pertaining to the occupation of such particular land, as a site, or business location, which large profits are divided between the business man and the landlord, so that only a portion of the "unearned increment" falls to the share of the landlord as a land owner, a portion falling to the share of the owner of the building, and yet another portion to the capital invested in the business for which such building is occupied. Under the single tax system, as under the present system, all three of these portions would be shifted on the consumers of goods, wares and commodities sold, or services rendered upon such site. Mr. Wakefield says:

Mr. Ward overlooks the fact that land is a fixed quantity, which cannot be increased or diminished, and that the power now possessed by landlords to exact tribute from labor rests upon their power to hold idle land out of use by paying only a nominal tax upon it. If they were taxed in the full use value of idle or vacant land, they could not afford to hold it idle, and would be compelled to improve or part with it to those willing to use it.

If I were even willing to grant that there would be no idle or vacant land under the operation of the single tax, I should yet contend that none but those who occupied residence buildings, owned by themselves and farmers (so long as farm products are worth less than cost), would pay any direct tax for the use of land. Mr. Wakefield says:

Of course under the rental tax rents would quickly and largely fall, because vacant land could be held only at a loss, hence would be improved by some one, and the great increase in building caused by access to vacant land would reduce rents of buildings to correct rates of interest on cost of buildings, plus the rental value of the land. In cities and villages it would largely reduce rents; hence upon Mr. Ward's own theory the consumer would pay less, as well as pay to himself instead of to a landlord.

In this proposition is contained the basic fallacy of the single tax theory. Suppose Mr. Wakefield tries to prove that "in cities and villages it (the single tax) would largely reduce rents" of "valuable lands or business property." If this statement were true, there would no greater value attach to one piece of land than to another, under the present system. If a man could not get one piece of land (lot) upon which to erect a building, and engage in business, he would simply have to build upon another, so that all lots of the same size would be worth the same money. The mistake the single taxers make is in supposing that one can move the business center of a city by simply building quarters for it to occupy. It is the fact that such a scheme will not work that makes some lots worth many thousands of dollars and other lots a few dollars only. Business buildings are built under the present system just as fast as the rent will pay "correct rates of interest on cost of buildings" and current (correct) rates of interest upon the value of the land ("rental value of the land").

Again Mr. Wakefield says: But his most astonishing affirmation is that under the rental value tax system, vacant land would pay no taxes, when the system is to tax and according to its value regardless of improvements. After this it is not necessary for Mr. Ward to say he cannot comprehend the system, or at least that he does not. During the recent St. Louis conference a vacant lot was pointed out to us which had just been owned by its millionaire owner, who lives in Paris, for \$15,000 per year, the lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, and at the end of the fifty years' lease the splendid building to be erected by the lessee becomes the property of the landlord.

Close reasoners will at once perceive that in the foregoing criticism Mr. Wakefield does but reaffirm my "most astonishing affirmation." Does he think that the lessee he speaks of would have paid the \$15,000 a year if there had been a proviso in the lease that he (the lessee) should never erect any buildings on the vacant lot? Or does he think that the single tax system will develop a race of idiots who will be willing to pay the full rental value of land, as a tax upon land they cannot sell and are not able to improve? If Mr. Wakefield were a single taxer "limited," he might well believe that vacant land would pay some tax, but as a single taxer "unlimited" he says: "If they were taxed to the full use value of idle or vacant land they could not afford to hold it idle, and would be compelled to improve or part with it to those wishing to use it." That is to say that land which it would not pay to improve would be abandoned, remain vacant and pay no taxes. The increased value of business lots in cities is caused by the increase in

population and the increase in the volume of business. A man would be as big a fool to build a business block in a location that commanded no business patronage or trade under the single tax system as under the present system, while the great majority of residence tenants would be unable to build a house were land free for the taking.

Mr. Wakefield says: "All production is produced by labor applied to land, and is divided between landlord, monopolies and labor." This statement is misleading. All crude forms of wealth (raw material) is perhaps "produced by labor applied to land." This, however, is the least valuable form of wealth. The greatest portion of value possessed by wealth is given to it by skilled labor applied to the raw material, and as factories are, as a rule, located on the least valuable land, rent cuts but a very small figure in the items that unite in giving to wealth its most valuable forms.

Political economists tell us that labor is robbed by rent, profit and interest. The single tax diverts rent to the people, instead of to individuals, and while productive and distributive labor would be relieved of all other forms of taxation, it would then, as now, pay all of the single tax, those who occupied "valuable lands" simply paying their proportion as consumers. Labor would still continue to be robbed by profit and interest, as well as paying all taxes.

I am with Mr. Wakefield when he says: "We would emancipate labor by taxing monopolies, whether of valuable land or a corporate franchise, out of existence." But the single tax would simply license the monopoly of valuable lands, the license being shifted onto the consumer. Leaving out of the question franchises (public utilities and corporate monopolies), the wishes of Mr. Wakefield can more speedily be consummated by a graduated cumulative tax upon unused and unoccupied land, a graded tax upon net incomes of \$1,000 or more and a graded tax upon all estates, inheritances and bequests. No other tax should be levied and trade between nations should be absolutely free.—George C. Ward, in Topeka Advocate.

TEXAS IN LINE.

The Masses of the Democratic Voters Have Joined the People's Party.

Two months ago the "bosses" in Texas resurrected their partisan whips, oiled them with Wall street grease, (money), painted them with sectional hate, besmeared the stock with bloody shirt slime, and began an unprecedented campaign of "whipping" their old time followers into line. To their astonished and terrified, instead of meekly obeying their mandates, are stampeding right and left, and independent political action, as marked out by the St. Louis Louis and Dallas conferences, offers the only relief.

Away to the northeast, is seen a dark and ominous cloud that will soon envelop Texas in the turmoil of a great political battle. The rumbling of Wall street thunder is heard in the distance. Already the black flags of plutocracy with the legend "I destroy all I control" emblazoned upon it, appears upon the horizon. Under this flag are seen ten thousand party bosses, grown fat on earnings of others, holding the long, keen party lash in their hands, eager to scourge their old constituents into line preparatory to seating Grover Cleveland on the throne of destroyed liberty.

In another direction is seen a mighty throng of impoverished men rapidly falling into line under the stars and stripes, upon which is written "freedom, home, liberty, justice and country." Behind this grand throng are thousands upon thousands of pauperized, overworked women, with uplifted hand imploring heaven to aid their brothers, sons, fathers and husbands, to shield them and their little ones from the spoliation of the great anti-Christ, Wall street. Such is the situation in Texas to-day.—Southern Mercury.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUBS.

One Should Be Formed in Every Township in the United States.

The third party movement has had many severe criticisms because some seem to think it has grown to its present strength from secret meetings. This is unjust, for the Farmer's Alliance and people's party are not the same thing.

But the ranklest critics have been those who were leagueed together in political cliques, whose plans were deliberated upon secretly and made known quietly, whose purposes have been to secure the spoils of office, regardless of any adequate return of services, whose legislation has been in the interest of corporations, and for the purpose of creating offices and maintaining numerous deputies.

It would have been excusable had secrecy been resorted to to combat secrecy; for the end would justify the means. But in a free government public affairs must be open to public inspection. Nothing must be kept in the background, and in furtherance of this the people's party is stepping out onto a broad plane.

The state central committee has urged the formation of people's party clubs for the discussion of the problems of the day. This is in a spirit of true American patriotism. We were never "rocked in the cradle" of secret liberty; but in a liberty of mind; in out-spoken ideas from liberal minded men.

Let the waning glory of the republican party seek favor in the secret conclaves of the Knights of Reciprocity or any other organizations it may yet promulgate, but the people must know the truth, and act upon the truth and not upon an oath or pledge.—Kansas City (Kan.) Sun.

—The intense and unalloyed satisfaction with which the republican papers chronicle the progress of the people's party in the south is refreshing. But so intent is their gaze on the dissolving views of the southern panorama that they fail to note the disordered condition of the tall end of their own procession. The alliance intends to be impartial and for every voter dropped from Cleveland in the south, a feather will be clipped from Harrison.—Non-conformist.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is Gold That is Going Up, Not Silver That is Going Down.

The recent defeat of the free coinage bill was the result of a persistent, untiring effort on the part of New England and its northern allies. The contest was bitter, much of the time personal, and disclosed a wide difference of opinion among the members of the old parties. In fact, an analysis of the vote upon the question seems to indicate that it is not a party measure, since both parties divided on the issue.

This being true, the first question to solve is the motive which prompts this action, in order to condemn or approve such conduct. Is it from principle or from self-interest that this contest is made? If from principle, it is worthy to be placed beside other heroic efforts of the past. If from selfish interests, it should be exposed and condemned. Many are doubtless honest in their opposition to this measure and their motives should not be impugned, but the real opposition must be considered as based on selfish interests alone since self-interest seems to predominate. Without undertaking to discuss the idea of action upon principle, it might be well to consider the possible mercenary motives that underlie this contention. The financial interests of New England and the east lie in the investments of its money. Whatever increases its income from that source is advocated, and whatever decreases this income is opposed. There is but little doubt upon this point as judged from the past history of that section. The free coinage bill was opposed on the ground that it would make money cheaper and therefore raise the price of all the products of labor, which in turn would enable the debtor to pay his debts with less hard work. This proposition New England declared to be nothing less than a partial repudiation. The pensioners were informed that they would be able to buy less with their pension money; the department clerks were warned that their salaries would purchase less of the products of labor, and the hired girls and widows of New England were told that they could draw less tribute for their alleged savings by the passage of the silver bill, and the consequent cheapening of money and the increased price of products. From this view of the matter the efforts of New England against free silver is robbed of its garb of hypocritical cant about an honest dollar, the honor of the nation and many other similar positions, and sinks to the lowest level of pure mercenary self-interest. New England by this action acknowledges that an increase in the volume of currency would increase the price of products, and thereby enable the farmer to more easily pay his debts, but opposes this increase because they, the people of New England, own the debts. In order to more clearly show the baneful effects of New England's financial rule, a consideration of the debts of the states of Iowa and Alabama will give a clear example, it being conceded at the outset that New England and the east either owns or controls nearly all the debts of the nation. The indebtedness of these two states as represented in the present census is:

Iowa.....\$109,004,356
Alabama.....\$9,057,983

It is fair to assume that at least one-half of this indebtedness will date back to 1880. Taking this for granted as the basis for circulation, the following propositions are made. In 1880 the indebtedness would stand:

Iowa.....\$50,817,678
Alabama.....\$3,512,631

Iowa is the best all-around producing state in the north as shown by the census. In 1880 the average value per acre of the three great cereals was:

Corn.....\$10.81
Wheat.....15.48
Oats.....9.23

In 1880 the value per acre was:

Corn.....\$7.63
Wheat.....15.48
Oats.....9.23

These figures are taken from the reports of the department of agriculture. By taking the value per acre as a basis, a fairness is assumed to which all will doubtless consent. In 1880 the mortgage indebtedness of Iowa could have been paid with the proceeds of 9,121,675 acres of corn, 7,947,157 acres of wheat, or 10,723,896 acres of oats. In 1889 it would have required 15,044,354 acres of corn, 11,082,124 acres of wheat or 15,897,530 acres of oats.

From these figures it is plain that it required the product of either 3,922,689 acres of corn, 3,134,967 acres of wheat, or 3,173,050 acres of oats more to pay the \$99,517,478 of indebtedness in 1889 than it did in 1880. Think of it, 3,134,967 acres of land must be plowed, sown, reaped, thrashed and the product marketed in order to meet the increased tribute demanded by the appreciation in value of gold. It would take the average wheat crop of 60,000 farms to make up this difference.

The one great crop of Alabama is cotton. The average price of cotton to the planter in 1880 was 11 cents per pound, while in 1889 it was 8½ cents. These prices show that in 1889 the debt of Alabama could have been paid with 174,672,645 pounds of cotton; but in 1889 it would have taken 229,576,394 pounds, or an increase of 54,903,749 pounds, or 122,008 bales of 450 pounds each.

The above calculations disclose very clearly that it is New England greed and avarice instead of a sense of justice or regard for national honor that prompts them to such untiring efforts to keep down the volume of money. That their motives are purely mercenary and lack a single element of justice or fairness to the balance of the people. They own the debts and are determined to wring as much as possible from other sections of the country for its use and ultimate liquidation. The less money in circulation, all things else being the same, the lower will be the price of labor and its products, and the greater will be the "power of money to oppress."

—National Economist.

—The democrats of the east, who are under the influence of Wall street, are giving the democracy of the south and west a fearful burden to carry in the defeat of the Bland free coinage bill for the coming presidential campaign.—Topeka Democrat.

THE STATES AND THE FAIR.

A ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD bearing orange tree, from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibits announced from California.

The Washington state world's fair building will be constructed in sections at Tacoma and sent to Chicago next September.

New Hampshire, which claims to be the "Switzerland of America," has appropriately planned to erect a Swiss chalet for their world's fair building.

Wisconsin will have a \$50,000 building at the fair. Building material to the value of \$15,000 has been donated, and the contract for erection has been let for \$17,000.

The commercial exchange of Des Moines, Ia., has resolved in favor of raising \$30,000 for the purpose of securing a creditable representation of that city at the exposition. Brooklyn, N. Y., wants to devote a like sum to the same end.

IN QUEEN VIC'S DOMAINS.

By an act just passed in South Australia all hotels are to be altogether closed on Sundays.

The Jains of India frequently undergo fasts of forty days, partaking during that time only of warm water.

The lowest temperature ever registered by the thermometer in England was at Kelso in 1579, when the mercury fell to 16 below zero.

The inhabitants of the Cook peninsula, in Australia, are passionate smokers. Their pipe—a bamboo ½ foot long and 4 inches in diameter—passes round the company after one of the persons present has filled it with smoke from the tube.

The quaint Tudor house at Bourn, Lincolnshire, where Guy Fawkes and his associates hatched their conspiracy, is now used as the village station, but the directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have resolved to preserve the building intact.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

The cotton industry is attracting attention in Queensland.

New Zealand flax is being successfully grown on the Azores.

Tomato rot is successfully kept in check in India by the use of bordeaux mixture.

In Manchuria, China, are large dog farms, the dogs being fed for the value of their skins.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

IMPERSONALITIES.

A NORTH CAROLINA man has a clay pipe which he has smoked every day for the last twenty-five years.

The meanest man lives at Mount Vernon. He went into his back yard during the cold snap last month, soaked his hair with water, let it freeze and then broke it off in order to cheat the barber of a hair cut.

A VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.) youth was recently detected in the act of shooting an arrow with a cigarette attached through a broken window in the rear of the jail to some boys who were imprisoned within.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it has become incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

GRASS seed is a nuisance in parts of New South Wales. It is injurious to the mouths of horses and cattle, and has destroyed the first crop of lucern. The worst seed is that of barley grass.

WHEN a Clarksville (Tenn.) woman broke an egg the other day she found that it contained another egg inside about the size of a small bird's egg.

TOBACCO is being largely grown at Cape Colony, and experiments are being made there in cotton culture.

In the last ten years the average man's life has increased five years and woman's eight years.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house publishes a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—Miss Josie Owen, Montpelier, Ohio.

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLMILL, Due West, S. C. S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The May Wide Awake

Opens with a delightfully fantastic and oriental rhyme descriptive of the birth of the gamut. It is by Theron Brown with a frontispiece illustration by Burgess, and is called "The Bamboo Fife." The leading article of the number (splendidly illustrated) is Adeline Fordham's stirring description of "A Medieval Stronghold," the great French castle of Pierrefonds, which, dismantled by Richelieu, has been restored by the famous French architect, Viollet-le-Duc. Philip Hale's story, "A Grain of Sand," is one of the good things of the number. Miss Helen Gray Cone tells about "A Picture Book of 1789"—William Blake's home-made and hand-made "Songs of Innocence." Alexander Black has a unique sleeping-car story, "Upper Nine;" M. B. Ryerson contributes a charming story of a little studio girl, "Phebe Stout—Sculptor." There is a bright story for Decoration Day, "Almost a Deserter," by Miriam Brastow, and a stirring ode for the same memorial occasion, addressed to American boys and girls—"Decoration Day," by Elbridge S. Brooks; Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason has a charming set of verses, "My Lady of Make-Believe;" Lieut.-Col. Thorndike gives in his series of *One Man's Adventures*, an account of his "Getting Away from Gibraltar."

"What is your husband doing now?" "Nothing. He has been appointed to an office."—N. Y. Press.

ALL Horse owners should know what it costs to maintain harnesses and everything on wheels. You will be surprised to see what a fine \$30 Buggy can be made for \$28; \$30 Cart for \$25; \$100 four-passenger Top Carriage for \$17.50; \$75 Open Buggy for \$27.50; \$30 Double-team Harness for \$12.50; \$12 Buggy Harness for \$4.75. Only good material used. Write U. S. Brown & Co., No. 3 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O., for No. 3 Free Catalogue, showing 74 kinds of vehicles and 44 kinds of harnesses.

A MISS is as good as a mile. This is probably why a man doesn't feel the distance when he has got a nice girl with him.—Binghamton Leader.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

WHEN a man's best and engaged girl, has thrown him overboard he is all at sea.—N. O. Picayune.

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs, that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE man in the basement undersells his competitors on the street floor.—Boston Transcript.

UNDER all circumstances, under all conditions, under all influences, Bradstreet's will promptly cure all headaches. 50 cents.

Of course a fellow is pushed for time when an officer hassles him into a penitentiary.—Binghamton Republican.

BRECHER'S PILLS are a painless and effective remedy for all bilious and nervous disorders. For sale by all druggists.

"Be careful of that gun!" "What is the matter with it?" "It can't be loaded."—Puck.

Pressed Into Service—Burglar trembles.—Harvard Lampoon.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

Watch Out! Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water-Proof. Will not Peel or Leak. Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED. Send for free booklet. O. W. F. BROWN, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

OSGOOD SCALES. U. S. STANDARD. Fully warranted. Best and Cheapest on the Market.

LIVE AGENTS Wanted in this County. OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

\$50.00 A WEEK. J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

CANCER. AND TUMORS CURED. Dr. STRATTON & SUGDEN, 302 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS. Free all holders of disabled. See how. A. W. WILKINSON & SONS, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough cure. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION. A. N. K.—H. 1393.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with cheap imitations. This polish stains the hands, injures the face, and burns the eyes. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for tin or glass packages with every purchase.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false. Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early. The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that. Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowles, Chemists, 131 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 4c.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorder, build strength, remove impurities, restore health and vigor of youth. Dyspepsia, indigestion, flattened features, enlarged liver, brain power increased, bowels, nerves, muscles, receive new force. Suffering from complaints peculiar to females, oblige it, find a safe, speedy cure. Restore rose bloom on cheeks, beautiful complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent" brand and cost stamp for 25-cent pamphlet.

NOTICE TO STOCKMEN.—USE—Lewis & Bennetts MULEY MAKER.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle by mail. Warranted to stop the growth of horns on 100 calves three weeks old or under. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Manufactured by the Humane Dehorning Co., Broomington, Wyo.

Fargo's \$2.50 Shoes

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE FARGO SPECIAL SHOES. If he does not keep them send to us for the style and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive List furnished on application, also comic pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago. SEND THIS PAPER every two weeks.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED). The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lyes, it being a fine powder and packed in cans with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Harsh Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paint, brass, etc. PERMA SALT MFG. CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

"OSGOOD" SCALES

U. S. STANDARD. Fully warranted. Best and Cheapest on the Market. LIVE AGENTS Wanted in this County. OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

\$50.00 A WEEK

J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

CANCER

AND TUMORS CURED. Dr. STRATTON & SUGDEN, 302 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS

Free all holders of disabled. See how. A. W. WILKINSON & SONS, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough cure. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.—H. 1393.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.